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Rabbit Anti-CD95/FAS antibody

SL0215R

Product Name:	CD95/FAS
Chinese Name:	载Lipoprotein1抗体
Alias:	ALPS 1A; ALPS1A; APO 1; Apo-1; Apo 1 antigen; APO 1 cell surface antigen; Apo-1 antigen; APO1; Apo1 antigen; APO1 cell surface antigen; Apoptosis antigen 1; Apoptosis mediating surface antigen FAS; Apoptosis-mediating surface antigen FAS; APT 1; APT1; CD 95; CD 95 antigen;CD95 antigen; Delta Fas; Delta Fas/APO 1/CD95; Delta Fas/APO1/CD95; FAS 1; FAS 827dupA; Fas AMA; FAS Antigen; FAS1; FASLG receptor; FASTM; TNF receptor superfamily, member 6; TNFRSF 6; TNFRSF6; TNR6_HUMAN; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6.
文献引用 PubMed :	**Specific References(1)**|SL0215R has been referenced in 1 publications. **[IF=1.08]**Zhou, Ke-Wen, et al. "Overexpression of CIRP may reduce testicular damage induced by cryptorchidism." Clinical & Investigative Medicine 32.2 (2009): E103-E111.**Mouse**. PubMed:19331798
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800Flow-Cyt=1μg/TestIF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	40-50kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membraneSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from rat FAS:35-110/327<Extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG

Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	FAS is a receptor for TNFSF6/FASL. The adaptor molecule FADD recruits caspase-8 to the activated receptor. The resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs caspase-8 proteolytic activation which initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases (aspartate-specific cysteine proteases) mediating apoptosis. Apoptosis or programmed-cell death is a physiological process essential for the normal development and maintenance of homeostasis in many organisms. This “cellular suicide” can be mediated by the Fas antigen (CD95, APO1), a cell-surface glycoprotein, 40-50kDa, that belongs to the nerve growth factor/tumor necrosis factor (TNF) receptor family. FAS-mediated apoptosis may have a role in the induction of peripheral tolerance, in the antigen-stimulated suicide of mature T-cells, or both (By similarity). It is type I membrane protein. Contains a death domain involved in the binding of FADD, and maybe to other cytosolic adaptor proteins Contains 1 death domain. **Function:** Receptor for TNFSF6/FASLG. The adapter molecule FADD recruits caspase-8 to the activated receptor. The resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs caspase-8 proteolytic activation which initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases (aspartate-specific cysteine proteases) mediating apoptosis. FAS-mediated apoptosis may have a role in the induction of peripheral tolerance, in the antigen-stimulated suicide of mature T-cells, or both. The secreted isoforms 2 to 6 block apoptosis (in vitro). **Subunit:** Binds DAXX. Interacts with HIPK3. Part of a complex containing HIPK3 and FADD. Binds RIPK1 and FAIM2. Interacts with BRE and FEM1B. Interacts with FADD. **Subcellular Location:** Isoform 1: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Isoform 2, 3, 4, 5, 6: Secreted. **Tissue Specificity:** Isoform 1 and isoform 6 are expressed at equal levels in resting peripheral blood mononuclear cells. After activation there is an increase in isoform 1 and decrease in the levels of isoform 6. **Post-translational modifications:** N- and O-glycosylated. O-glycosylated with core 1 or possibly core 8 glycans. **DISEASE:**

Defects in FAS are the cause of autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome type 1A (ALPS1A) [MIM:601859]; also known as Canale-Smith syndrome (CSS). ALPS is a childhood syndrome involving hemolytic anemia and thrombocytopenia with massive lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly.

Similarity:
Contains 1 death domain.
Contains 3 TNFR-Cys repeats.

SWISS:
P25446

Gene ID:
246097

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 355 Human

Entrez Gene: 14102 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 246097 Rat

Omim: 134637 Human

SwissProt: P25445 Human

SwissProt: P25446 Mouse

SwissProt: Q63199 Rat

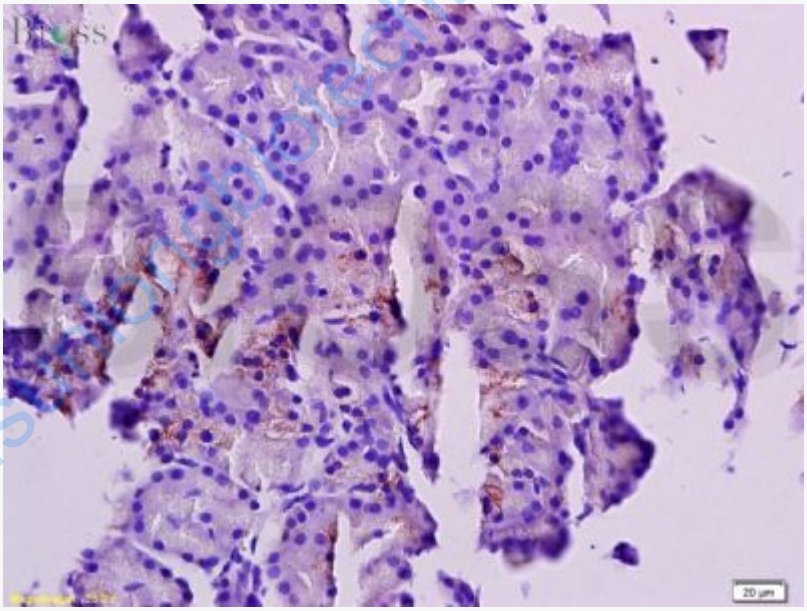
Unigene: 244139 Human

Unigene: 1626 Mouse

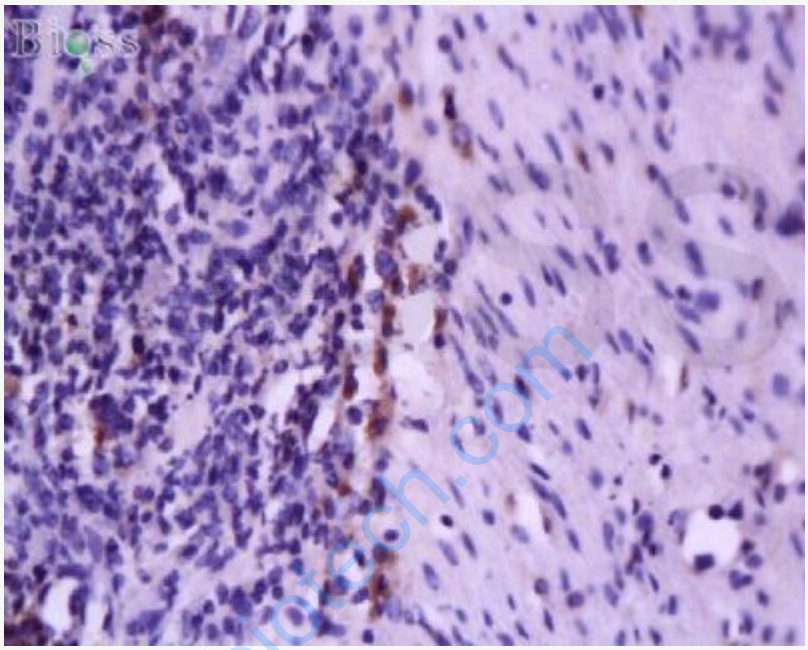
Unigene: 162521 Rat

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

FAS(也称作Apo-1;CD95;FasL receptor;TNFR)是一个含有死亡结构域的受体，是一型膜蛋白，属于TNF-R家族成员，具有诱导Apoptosis的功能，广泛分布于许多不同类型的细胞，主要用于各种恶性Tumour（包括：乳腺癌、肾细胞癌、胃癌、肺癌以及肝病等）的研究。分子

	量为:40-50kDa。 FAS的凋亡信号主要是通过与其胞浆区相关的死亡结构域蛋白FADD介导的。FAS与FasL结合后，FADD一方面通过C端的DD结合FAS, 另一方面通过N端的DED与Caspase-8 N端DED结合，通过Caspase-8诱导效应性Caspase 蛋白酶的激活，并最终导致Apoptosis的发生。FAS主要表达于活化lymphocyte、单核细胞、中性粒细胞和成纤维细胞等。 Fas又称作APO-1/CD95，属TNF受体家族。Fas基因编码产物为分子量45KD的Transmembrane protein，分布于胸腺细胞，激活的T和Blymphocyte，巨噬细胞，肝、脾、肺、心、脑、肠、睾丸和卵巢细胞等。 Fas蛋白与Fas配体结合后，会激活caspase，导致靶细胞走向凋亡。
Picture:	 Tissue/cell: rat pancreas tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37℃ for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-Fas Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL0215R) 1:600, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and

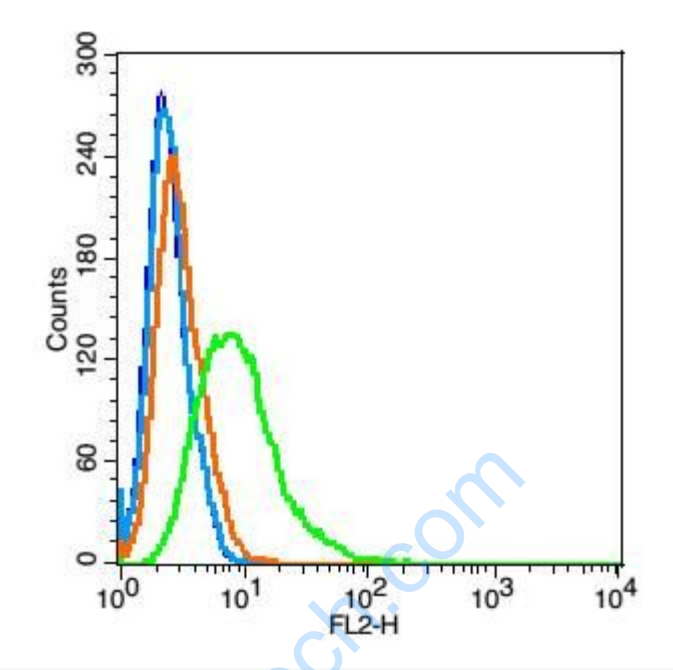
DAB(C-0010) staining



Tissue/cell: rat colon tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;

Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37℃ for 20 min;

Incubation: Anti-Fas Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL0215R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining



Blank control: Hela(blue).

Primary Antibody:Rabbit Anti-CD95FAS antibody(SL0215R), Dilution: 1μg in 100 μL 1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA;

Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG(orange) ,used under the same conditions);

Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE(white blue), Dilution: 1:200 in 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA.

Protocol

The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min). Antibody (SL0215R) were incubated for 30 min on the ice, followed by 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA + 1 0% goat serum (15 min) to block non-specific protein-protein interactions. Then the Goat Anti-rabbit IgG/PE antibody was added into the blocking buffer mentioned above to react with the primary antibody of bs-0215R at 1/200 dilution for 30 min on ice. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.